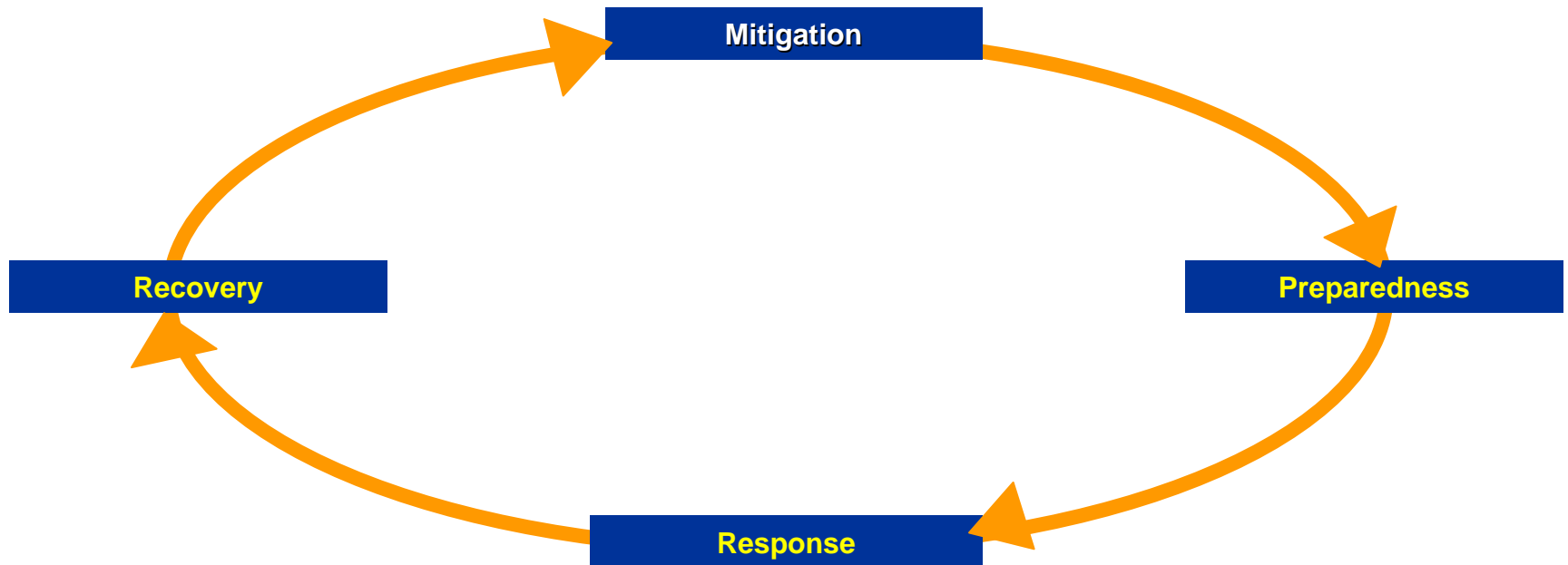


Mitigation & Prevention



Jon Akers and Steve Kimberling

January 10, 2006

What does “mitigation & prevention” mean?

- **Mitigation – “Clearly defined actions that schools and districts can take to reduce or eliminate risk to life and property”**
- **Prevention – “Actions taken to reduce the likelihood of events occurring”**

Existing Legislation

- **Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000**
 - This Act places greater emphasis on identifying and assessing the risks to States and local governments from naturally occurring disasters;
 - The implementation of adequate measures to reduce losses from natural disasters and;
 - Ensuring that the critical services and facilities within a community will continue to function after a natural disaster

WHAT IS THE MORAL TO THIS STORY?



Just Natural Disasters?

What about

- **On campus hazards**
- **School building hazards**
- **Potential community hazards**

Michigan – Bath School District
May 18, 1927



Previous Safety Assessments

- **Community Vulnerability Assessments (OHS)**
- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessments**
- **Culture and Climate Assessments**

FEMA'S ALL HAZARDS APPROACH

- **A comprehensive ERCM plan should address the following:**
 - Natural hazards (earthquake, tornados, floods, etc..)
 - Technological hazards (power outages, nuclear plant...)
 - Humanmade hazards (hazardous materials spill, terrorism...)

Consider these types of hazards when developing your mitigation plans and activities

PLANNING FOR HAZARD MITIGATION

Mitigation of community hazards will most likely be beyond the control of school officials. Planning teams should work closely with local Emergency Managers to learn:

- What hazards have been identified**
- What steps is the community taking to mitigate community wide risks**
- How school officials can be of assistance**

Prioritizing Mitigation Activities

- **You can prioritize your school's mitigation actions according to:**
 - Risk to life safety
 - The number of people exposed to the hazard
 - The cost to mitigate (including time, money and other resources)
 - Probability that the hazard will occur

Mitigation Considerations

- **Risk Assessment**
- **Plan Development**
- **Considerations for People with Disabilities**
- **Safe School Design Staff Development (Certified and Classified)**
- **Collaboration/Partnerships**

Risk Assessment

Risk – The possibility of loss or injury from the impact of a hazard

- **Identify and profile each hazard**
- **Determine exposure to each hazard**
- **Assess the vulnerability of exposed infrastructure and facilities**
- **Identify probability of occurrence and impact**

RISK INDEX WORKSHEET

Hazard	Frequency	Magnitude	Warning	Severity	Risk Priority
Tornado	4. High likely 3. Likely 2. Possible 1. Unlikely	4. Catastrophic 3. Critical 2. Limited 1. Negligible	4. Minimal 3. 6-12 hrs. 2. 12-24 hrs. 1. 24 + hrs.	4. Catastrophic 3. Critical 2. Limited 1. Negligible	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Hazmat Spill outside the school	4. High likely 3. Likely 2. Possible 1. Unlikely	4. Catastrophic 3. Critical 2. Limited 1. Negligible	4. Minimal 3. 6-12 hrs. 2. 12-24 hrs. 1. 24 + hrs.	4. Catastrophic 3. Critical 2. Limited 1. Negligible	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low



Nonstructural Hazards

What are some nonstructural hazards in your schools?

- Suspended ceilings and light fixtures
- Portable room dividers
- Large panes of glass
- Bookshelves (and items on them)
- Office and classroom equipment
- File cabinets
- Servers
- Electrical equipment
- Soft drink machines



What could have been done to avoid this?

Infrastructure Considerations

- **Critical infrastructure includes roads and bridges that provide ingress and egress and allow emergency vehicles to access those in need.**
- **The infrastructure would also include the utilities that provide water, electricity and communication services to the district.**

Safety Assessments

- **Review of district and school specific incident data**
- **Identify the major problems with student crime and violence**
- **Identify past efforts to address these issues**
- **Involve staff**
- **Violence prevention programming**

Mitigation and Prevention Items

- **School specific incident data**
- **School Climate & Culture**
- **School based information**
- **Community based information**
- **Data on natural disasters**
- **Equipment needs**
- **Communication needs**

Definition of School Safety

Multi-faceted Issue

- *To continually address the needs of educators and students as it relates to the provision and enhancement of safe and healthy learning environments for both.*
- These needs will generally fall into one of the four following categories:
 - Physical Safety
 - Relationships (staff and students)
 - Personal Safety
 - Behavioral Expectations



Physical Safety

- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)**
- **Physical Plant Safety**
- **Bus Safety**
- **Parking Lot Safety**
- **Hazardous Materials - mercury, etc.**



Relationships

Between Staff and Students

- Teacher/student relationships
- Building trust among school staff, students and parents
- Finding ways for students to be “connected” to the school: during and after the school day
- Establishing a welcoming school climate and culture



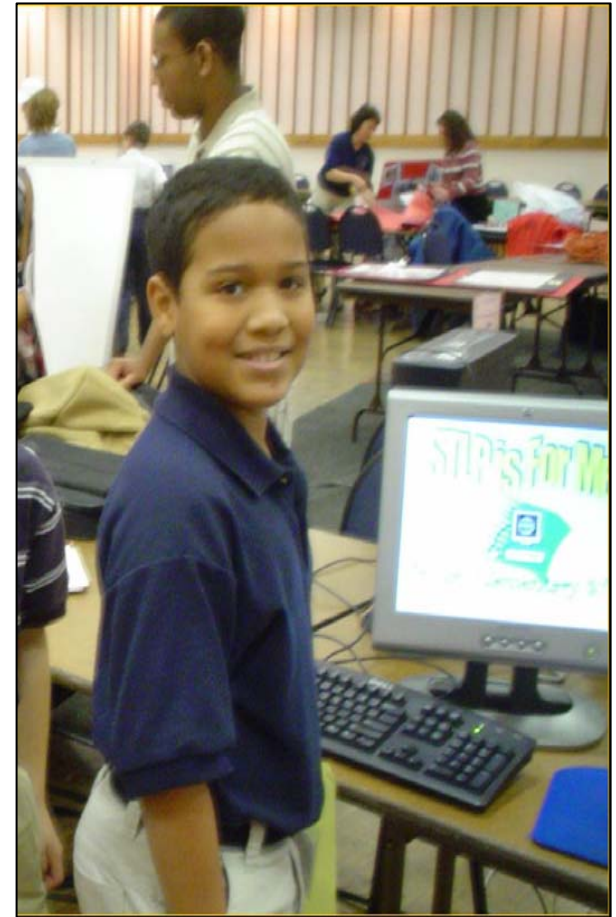
Personal Safety

- Emergency preparedness
- Outside aggression
- Internet Safety
- Gangs
- School Resource Officers (SROs)
- Bullying
- Terrorism both at home and abroad



Behavioral Expectations

- **Appropriate student behavior, Citizenship (online)**
- **Classroom management practices**
- **Heath/Columbine issues**
- **Board Policies and Laws**
- **Alternative Education**
- **Persistently Dangerous Schools-NCLB**
- **Student victimization-NCLB**



Preparedness Examples

- **Evacuation and reverse evacuation plans**
- **NOAA weather radios**
- **Emergency “to go” kits**
- **Student Accounting procedures**
- **Procedures for communicating with staff, parents, students and the media**

School Mitigation Examples

- **Bolting bookshelves to walls**
- **Installing shatter resistant window film**
- **Fencing hazardous areas**
- **Installing backflow valves (special valves that prevent toilet overflow when the household sewer systems are infiltrated with floodwater)**
- **Anchoring outdoor equipment that could become a flying projectile**
- **Installing high wind shutters**
- **Applying CPTED principles to school grounds and structures**





2412





COMPASSION

KINDNESS

DEDICATION

SUCCESS

SELF-ESTEEM

ROBERT B. TURNER
ELEMENTARY

PATIENCE

ATTITUDE

RESPONSIBILITY

TEAMWORK

ACHIEVEMENT

















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